

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title
INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE

Conveyancing Office.

Now on the corner E.
Main and Water Sts.—
Room recently occu-
pied by W. J. Brown,
Druggist.

October 22, 1871-4.



HAIR
RENEWER
This standard article is com-
pounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and
satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to
its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching
and dandruff. It gives the hair a
cooling, soothing sensation of great
comfort, and the scalp by its use
becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores
the capillary glands to their normal
action, preventing baldness, and mak-
ing the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been
found so effective or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State As-
sessor of Massachusetts, says: "The
constituents are pure, and carefully
selected for excellent quality; and
I consider it the best preparation for
its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be
relied on to change the color of the
beard from gray or any other un-
desirable shade, to brown or black,
at discretion. It is easily applied,
being in one preparation, and quick-
ly and effectively produces a per-
manent color, which will neither
rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. Hubbard & Swearington, Ag'ts

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the
Times."—The best, cheapest, and
most successful Family Re-
corder in the Union.

Harper's Weekly.

Illustrated.

Editors of the Press:

"The Weekly is the most and most power-
ful illustrated periodical published in this
country. Its editorials are satisfactory and
sound, and every article is well written,
inspired, and contains a great deal of
information. It is a most valuable and
interesting paper, and one which every
family should possess. It is a most
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and one which every family should possess."

TERMS.

For the year to all Subscribers in the U. S.,

Harper's Weekly, one year, \$1.00

40 cents per copy, in advance, postage paid.

Subscription to Harper's Weekly, one year,

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Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. 4.

DECATUR, ILL., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875

NO. 74

The PROMINENT ADVANTAGES of

THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD"



Are Economy in Price,
Superior Construction,
Quick & Uniform Baking

Great Durability with Handsome Designs,
And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

CLOSE & GRISWOLD

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

May 1, 1875-1876.

THE GREAT EAST & WEST

FAST LINE:

The public are respectfully reminded
that the Toledo, Wabash & West-
ern Railway is the only line run-
ning East Trains through to New
York, Boston and other Eastern
Cities, and St. Louis, Quincy and
other Western Cities, enabling trav-
elers to reach their destination from
St. Louis in less than 24 hours in advance
of all other lines.

Close Connection is also made
at Decatur and Lafayette Stations
for Indianapolis, Cincinnati
and Louisville.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run
between St. Louis and Cleveland,
and Quincy and Toledo, without
change.

Trains depart from Decatur, as follows:

MAIN LINE:

St. Louis Express, 7:30 a.m.

St. Louis Express, 1:30 p.m.

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I. & I. G. RAILWAY.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, MAY 21, 1875,
Trains will depart from and arrive at
Decatur, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

GOING EAST.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

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Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 p.m.

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Passenger, 7:30 p.m.

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GOING EAST.

Passenger, 7:30 a.m.

Freight and Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.

Passenger,

THE expert expounder of financial theories, who lords it over the editorial department of the Decatur Tribune, is much exercised about the authorship of some of the little squibs which appear in this paper, and wastes a quarter of a column to show that one of them was copied from the Globe-Democrat. But few readers of his paper would be better satisfied, and think they received infinitely more for their money, if our friend from the grasshopper regions used his scissors more, and gave his overworked brain a little rest. But no one will ever suppose that the Tribune's squibs are appropriated—the brilliant paragraphs which illuminate the columns of that paper could not possibly originate in any other brain than that of our friend. They are perfectly characteristic of him, and, in regard to style of diction, grammatical construction and orthographical exactness, are not only wonderfully but fearfully made. They are all his own. They are not stolen.

The New York World, the national organ of Democracy, is infinitely disgusted with the financial plank of the Columbus platform. It will not even stop to "discuss a fiscal policy founded upon such ignorance, and fabricated with such absurd incoherence," which is tolerably emphatic, albeit very much to the purpose. However, the World consoles itself with this reflection: that "whithersoever the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana may wander, misled by the hooding of the blind guides and the silence and cowardice of guides who are not blind, nevertheless the Democrats of New York, Illinois, and other States will travel in one direction only, wherever goes with them, or refuses to go with them, and this is their guide post: first, gold and silver, the only legal tender, no currency inconvertible into coin; second, steady steps toward specie payment, no stop backward," which is the only reliable guide post, undoubtedly.

The New York Graphic states that Mr. Charles O'Connor has in view a grand stroke which will entirely reflect the object of all the Tammany Ring suits, and insure the return to the city of New York of the proceeds of the Tammany robberies. The proceedings have been so far advanced, it is stated, that there is no longer any doubt of securing judgments in the courts against estates, in this country, of all persons implicated, and by international law it seems that a debt of this kind, proven against an estate, can be recovered in the courts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy or any other portion of the civilized world. The judgments passed here will be supplemented by suits in the Courts at Paris, London, Cairo and elsewhere, wherever the fugitives may be found. In the course of his private practice, it is said, Mr. O'Connor has been successful in suits of similar nature. After the judgments are rendered here, the next acts of the drama will be the arrest of Connolly, Swenson, probably Conot and all their confederates known to have profited by the ring plundering. All who shared the sixty odd millions stolen under the ring regime are to be included in the new proceedings and compelled to refund.

New York, June 21.—Mrs. Tilton will tomorrow publish an affidavit in her own vindication, in which she says: No person was employed in laying carpets at the place specified by Lois, Leader & Price, and to the best of her knowledge they were never in the house, and their narrative relating to herself and Beecher is wholly and utterly false. She says there never was any improper relations between Beecher and myself, and all charges of adultery or improper conduct, or any attempt on his or my part to have or solicit any improper relation or acts, are utterly and absolutely false. No act or word ever passed between Mr. Beecher and myself that could not with equal propriety have passed between father and daughter.

In conclusion, I declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am absolutely innocent of all offenses charged against me with relation to Mr. Beecher, except through the influence of my husband, which was impossible to resist. I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which Tilton knew to be false.

I left my husband willingly and without solicitation, especially on the part of Beecher, but, as far as I have any knowledge, it was contrary to Beecher's desire. It was impossible for me, so long as I lived with my husband, to resist his demands, or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it.

[Signed] ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
Sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court of Brooklyn.

BEECHER.

Judge Neilson's Charge to the Jury.

HE REFUSES TO RE-OPEN THE CASE.

No Verdict Up to 10 O'clock Last Night.

Mrs. Tilton Out in Another Sworn Statement.

Back This Gossip.

New York, June 21.—At the opening of the Beecher-Tilton trial this morning, Judge Neilson said that under the circumstances, he felt compelled, after an examination of the affidavits, to deny the application for re-opening of the case, and in accordance with Beecher's request, the papers were filed with the Clerk of the Court. He then stated that the jury might retire to their suits if they desired, while he delivered the charge to them.

THE CHARGE.

After congratulating the jury on the approaching close of their labors, and saying that he had habitually refrained from stating an opinion on questions of fact, he said: "This hour it is your duty to accept fully, and without a shade of mental reservation, the rules of law stated, but on the other hand, I wish to pay a like degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the weight of the testimony and credibility of witnesses. A sense of this restrains me from commenting on the proofs at large, and from inducing you to what my opinions may be. Your recognition of that, as your relation to the court and to the cause, is due to the oath you have taken to render a true verdict, according to the evidence. My recognition of it is due not only to you, but to these parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased judgment of the twelve men selected from the body of our citizens, and in the most solemn form known to our law, consecrated to the service. Some of the testimony relates to the principal question at issue, some of it to the credit due certain witnesses, and some of it to the mere question of damages. I mention these have been stated in your hearing, and you perceive the charge of adultery is denied by the answer, and here lies the foundation of the case, and upon the issue thus joined, the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand that the evidence should be such as should carry convictions to the mind of just and prudent men—should point to actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrongs charged in this complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence, but such a charge is not necessarily proven, or indeed provable, by direct and positive evidence. The reason is obvious. In most instances where, under social constraints, an apparent proper intimacy degenerates into licentious acts, the garb of innocence is generally assumed; to such cases, and to all cases of doubt and difficulty, the law of evidence, searching and inflexible, applies peculiar tests and presumptions and inferences, drawn from facts and conduct, according to the dictates of experience."

Judge Neilson said a few simple illustrations stated with reference to cases of this character may enable you to understand sufficiently for the present purpose the difference between direct, circumstantial and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify that he had seen the actual commission of the sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify that the wife and paramour defendant had occupied the same room all night, in such manner as to tend to the conclusion that they slept together, or if he had admitted his guilt, that would be circumstantial evidence. If, to a letter received by the defendant, explicitly charging him with the adultery, he answered, saying, "I am sorry, and hope to be forgiven," or if, on being thus charged in conversation by one having an interest in the matter, he had made no answer whatever, that by a natural process of reasoning would be presumptive evidence. Circumstantial evidence must be based upon very carefully evidence bearing on the principal question—that of adultery, may be taken up in order, thus: First, as to the writing referred to, second, as to the oral confessions, third, as to the fact or implied admissions, and further, as to the general conduct of the defendant. I propose briefly to call your attention to some of the more important matters falling under each of these heads. Your conclusions should not be drawn from one of these classes

of evidence, but from all of the testimony of this branch of the case combined. In taking up the writings referred to, you will observe that plaintiff's letter of December 26, 1870, demanding that defendant should leave his pulpit and then the city, was the first open act of hostility. That demand was withdrawn at the interview held by the parties at Moulton's house, the evening of Dec. 30. Plaintiff claims that this was in deference to the wishes of his wife. The paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relations with the defendant, then held by Moulton. A copy which plaintiff had was torn up after having been read or stated to defendant, and the original was also torn up afterwards by Mrs. Tilton, with her husband's assent. Proof of the contents of that paper was ruled out, because it was a confidential communication by a wife to a husband, and because he was a party to its destruction, but that ruling was no reservation, as no charge written by Mrs. Tilton could have been evidence against defendant, that same evening, Mrs. Beecher, with the assent of her husband, called on Mrs. Tilton, he then obtained the paper commonly called the retraction, afterwards surrendered to Moulton.

The next paper in order is that of January 1st, 1871. It is in Moulton's writing, except the lines at the bottom and the signature, written by Beecher. A question of fact in dispute as to this paper deserves your attention. Moulton says it was dictated, sentence by sentence, and read over. Beecher denies that dictation and reading. As to the degree of credit to which these witnesses, thus in conflict, may be respectively entitled, you are to remember, they speak of what occurred at the time of great excitement. They may not have been equally after fact, but while one was pointing out his thoughts in agony of self-doubt, the other may as well have been moved in sympathy. The law has tender consideration for a difficulty of memory. Thus, interested witnesses are not expected to speak of events with certainty. As to the subject thus spoken of by these witnesses, you should be prudent in reference to these probabilities. You are not to indulge in speculations or lightly consider the matter which has been affirmed, because it may not seem reasonable. The Judge and reference by him to other papers would be hardly necessary, but from them it appears that the defendant was conscious of having committed some wrong or offense affecting the plaintiff and his family. I submit them for consideration, taking them in connection with proofs at large for you to determine what that wrong offense was. Passing to the second branch of evidence, as to the principle charge, I call your attention to alleged oral admissions. The confessions of a party made deliberately against his own interest, as to facts known and understood by him, if clearly proven, are regarded as of a high class of evidence, and designedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hurts them, if not true. Experience proves, rather, that men evade or deny the truth when truth hurts. The testimony to prove oral admission should be carefully scrutinized. What was said about caution against relying on such testimony too implicitly should find its counterpoise in caution against its too ready rejection. A third class of evidence in the arraignment is stated as fact or implied admissions. In theory it appeals to principles peculiar to presumptive evidence. It is summed that, on suitable occasions, most men must have such regard for their own interests that, on being unjustly charged or maligned, they will speak out in denial or justification, hence it is that silence may often be regarded as a confession. However, all men wouldn't act alike in the same circumstances, and what the jury might ascribe to guilt might be more surprise. The testimony of plaintiff and of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton is as to two forms of admission, one oral, the other fact or implied. In considering these portions of that testimony which relate to defendant's actual admission of guilt, you will recall the doctrine stated under a former head, to the effect that reasonable doubt as to want of apprehension or memory, or *falsitas* (?) in that witness proving such admissions, imposes upon the jury to exercise great caution upon the testimony. It was the function of the jury to decide as to the probabilities in view of the conflicting evidence, and also as to Beecher's conduct, whether it implies guilt. In the first place you will consider his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, as proved by Joseph H. Richards, and Kate Carey, circumstances stated by them are claimed to disclose undue familiarity. Your attention has been called to a series of events, to the reasons which may have led to certain modes of action. Through all this, the absorbing question is, "Did defendant act as he would not have acted if innocent?" I turn to the fact of the 24th of Dec. delivered by Bowen, in which the plaintiff said to defendant, "I demand that, for the reasons that you explicitly understood, you immediately cease from the intimacy of the Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as a resident." The question is as to the manner in which this demand was made. The plaintiff's theory seems to have been that as the charges in this complaint had been perpetually referred to, it would be appropriate, on reaching the fact, defendant said, "This man is crazy." It is for you to consider whether that remark was or was not in the nature of a suggestion that there was no possible reason for making that demand, and whether in conversation, in tone and manner defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt.

The Judge next referred to the policy of silence, and urged the necessity of a close scrutiny of Beecher's course in this. He said they must examine carefully whether Beecher paid a reasonable fund in school bills as a precaution, and whether he repressed the prosecution of the West charges. If he did, what he was charged with in these regards, you must ask whether it was to repress the stories of sexual intercourse? If they had not done so, they would have made a proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal with iron boots. The question, upon all proof, is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and whether he spoke, wrote and suffered for the love of his wife. Whether he believed he had wronged plaintiff by favoring a separation, and by his dismissal by Bowen, and for those reasons spoke, wrote and suffered as he did. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed was easy. If the wrong was offense, actual or imputed, then a great apprehension of defendant's state of mind involves several considerations which the jury must take into regard. Different credit was due to several witnesses. Moulton seems to have intervened as an open friend of Tilton, and appeared to have undertaken a reconciliation, and to prevent publicity. He states that such was the character of his relation, and the letters are to that effect. Yet he declared often that defendant was not guilty of sexual intercourse, which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency of his statements goes to discredit him. If you shall be of the opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination, and that his previous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject in entering into the policy of suppression, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall be proper. As to Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of defendant's guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained has been sufficiently illustrated by account, and may be accepted as far as you think proper. As for the testimony of Emma G. Moulton, it is claimed there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have conversed with defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise him upon the subject. It is also said he was not at her house on the day she claimed. You will consider and apply conflicting proof, and decide whether the interview occurred as stated or at all. Do you believe she had gotten the idea in her mind that Beecher was guilty, and did she testify honestly or under mistaken impressions? Her manner and character command her to your respect. There is no proof that her husband coerced or constrained her to testify as she did. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repenting, concurs with his, should not be considered on a mere question of bias in sustaining plaintiff's case. She is sustaining her husband. As to Tracy, it has been claimed that, as counsel for defendant, he should not appear as a witness, and that he should have never acted as such counsel, owing to an arrangement with plaintiff.

The Judge commented at length on Tracy, and fully justified him in his course. The question of damages was then discussed. Plaintiff's actions at home and abroad, and other circumstances sworn to by numerous witnesses, would materially reduce the amount claimed, but is no defense of the action. He then referred to the greater liberty which is allowed between a married woman and her pastor, and said defendant is entitled to the benefit of it. We are wont to say that all suitors are treated alike. In most respects they are, but yet, in a case of this character, grown old in prayer and in pious service, has prima facie benefit of a presumption which the mere man of the world has not. Mr. Beecher's advances of money, which, through Moulton, went to the benefit of Tilton and family, appears to have been the fruits of generosity, and that money was not extorted by Moulton. Nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifice, and Tilton did not apparently know he was benefited by Beecher.

There is no evidence to support the charges of conspiracy and blackmail. As to the investigation commenced after Beecher's letter to Bacon had been published, that was a matter which concerned the Plymouth Church and the pastor. The report of the committee favored the pastor. I have simply to remind you that the decision here should not influence your decision on the merits of the case. The Judge then referred to the advisory committee, and said the two powerful charges were against Beecher. Gentlemen, this case is now submitted to you. It is for a jury to call for the exercise of your high intelligence and most scrupulous fidelity with an impartial and earnest purpose to be just to witnesses, just to the parties, and to render a verdict that you may think of honor, with satisfaction, as a duty honestly performed in the presence of God and man.

After he finished reading his charge he took up the papers to charge and instructed the jury that the defendant

was not obliged to prove his innocence. That a mere proof of opportunity to commit an act was not proof of guilt. The destruction of a paper which was evidence raised a presumption that its production would be unfavorable to the party who destroyed it. That none of the defendant's letters declared his guilt, but only contrition and self-reproach for the trouble he had caused. The fact that the plaintiff cohabited with his wife after learning of her guilt was in favor of the innocence of defendant. The Judge thought it was not very applicable to this case, and would not, therefore, so charge. The jury were then to consider plaintiff's six month's silence after the alleged confessions on his wife.

When the Judge completed his comments on the requests to charge, he asked if counsel were content. Mr. Beach replied, "We are, sir." One of the jurors asked if there were any papers relating to the case which could be given them while in the jury room. Beach said he had no objections. Evans stated that there were some papers which were not in the evidence, and Judge Neilson replied they could have any papers they desired relating to the case. Judge Neilson asked the court officer what arrangements had been made for the jury's dinner. He was told that all necessary preparations had been made. The court officer was then sworn in to take charge.

At ten o'clock p. m., nothing having been heard from the jury, Judge Neilson adjourned court until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Ohio Democrats are making desperate efforts to disprove their bad record on the school question. To read the finely flavored sentiments of their orators and journals, one would think they had never for a moment thought of making a sectarian division of the school funds.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President at the request of many prominent politicians of Kansas has recalled his letter of recent date to the Internal Revenue Collector (Anthony) of Kansas, asking for his resignation. It is probable that the miners found in the Black Hills will not be distributed as present, as the government does not purpose to furnish free transportation back to Cheyenne for all adventurers found there.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The war for the possession of the Black Hills will, it is thought by the initiated, soon be inaugurated. The policy of the Black Hills ring is to induce the belief, if possible, that there is no gold in that section, which accounts for the contradictions so industriously prepared and sent to the press.

CREATED THIS for repairing the Iron Bridge on the Sangamon River at Wykoff's Ford, and Excavation, to change the direction of the river, will be received at the Town Clerk's office until 4 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1871. Specifications may be seen at the Town Clerk's office. All of said work must be completed by the 1st day of September next, 1871. J. M. LOWRY, Committee. By order of the Board. 18-3d-wid

C. A. FOSTER,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN
—AND—
HARMONY!

WEED
FAMILY FAVORITE!
—AND—
General Favorite
Sewing Machines

GEO. P. HARDY,
AGENT,
No. 6 N. Water St.—2d Floor.
Decatur, June 1, 1871—ad-ly

H. I. STERRETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in the South-east corner of the old square, in the office formerly occupied by J. G. W. V. S. A. and W. A. Whiting and J. H. W. 18-3d-wid

FOR SALE
—AND—
BARGAIN!
HOUSE AND LOT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. A splendid site, containing about one acre, with a well, and a beautiful view. Will be sold for less than the cost of the land. Address at once J. M. ROGERS, Box 21, Washington, D. C. June 2, 1871—ad-ly

CASH STORE

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK
Is in, and a more elegant variety of
DRY GOODS
Was never before

EXHIBITED IN DECATUR!

Our House is full from cellar to garret, comprising not only all kinds of Domestic Goods, but all the Novelties of the season.

Our prices are, as usual, LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE.

HAYS & BRUCE.

April 28, 1871—ad-ly

NEW SPRING GOODS!

S. EINSTEIN

Has returned with new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

OF the very latest style. He has taken special pains in selecting his stock of DRESS GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS, PLAIN AND COLORED SILKS, (All shades.)

LUSTERS!

Also, a full line of

TRIMMING SILKS.

Our stock of WHITE GOODS, MARSEILLES, PERCALES, cannot be surpassed in any market. We also have a full line of Notions; latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' TIES, RUCHES, RIBBONS, in plaid, plain and embroidered. A complete line of HOSIERY for Ladies and Gents. A full line of CORSETS, from 50c up.

He invites all to call and examine his Stock. He will offer extra inducements for the next Thirty Days, in all Departments. By calling, you will see he is determined not to be undersold. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

March 20, 1871—ad-ly

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

WAYNE BROTHERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES,
PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.

OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAUMAN,
Corner Water and Cerro Cordo-Sts.

PLEASANT CARRIAGES built to order, FINE, PLEASANT, DURABLE, ALBERT, KILPATRICK and other styles, and LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all kinds. Always up to the times, and guaranteed all work to be well done. All kinds of sleighs made to order!

FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

November 17, 1871—ad-ly

SPECIAL.

A. A. COOPER

—A CLOTHIER—
New Spring Goods!

VERY CHEAP.

His stock of Black, Col. and Brown Shootings and Shirts, Pants, Bell Bottoms, Trowsers, Denim, and Aprons in youth's, Gents, Trowsers, Pants, Duck, Drills, Shooting, Checks and Cheviots, Gingham, and all kinds of all kinds. LOOK AT OUR SIXTY CENT FRENCH CORSET! ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS. The motto is "Lowest Price." THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE MARKET FOR THE QUALITY. Call and see our stock at No. 24. NO. 24 MERCANT STREET. March 11, 1871—ad-ly

The Daily Republican.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Friday Evening, June 25.
THE DAILY REPUBLICAN will be delivered to subscribers in any part of the city Twenty Cents per Week.
Local Notices will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five Cents per line for each subsequent insertion. For time advertisements will be furnished upon application at the office.
TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscriptions to the DAILY REPUBLICAN will be collected every Saturday (the places where the paper is delivered), and cash received for the same.
We want to become obliged if our subscribers would inform the editor at a particular place they desire their paper to be left.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Cherries are ripening.
For fresh vegetables go to the depot.
Apples are getting old—they will soon be gone.
Where are you going during the weather?
Try those five cent cigars at Newmyer's.
Corn grows three inches a day, four during the night.
For passage to and from the depot take the St. Nicholas train.
The farmers of Bluff Mount are judging in a splendid stand of corn.
Fresh lemons and oranges, at N. E. & Hauser's.
C. E. Conrad, of Wheatland, 80 acres of winter wheat, nearly ready for harvest, will average 25 bushels to the acre.
There is a sound of dry-dying night, and hoarsely on the air are float such words as "high, low, rain, ho, rain, game."
Teamsters are placing on the roofs of their homes "rain barrels," to keep their heads cool and prevent equines from sun stroke.
New potatoes and green peas, Lewis & Milligan's.
Physic is now being thrown to dogs, but it is known as medicine, stychnine, and few of the canines sicken at dose.
The crack of a mallet can be heard every day at short intervals in the vicinity of this city. We suspect that many young men are tiring the game law every day.
Fresh strawberries at D. M. Ha & Co's.

The click and clack of the city hall is heard again in the land, in connection with "You did not," "I did," "You heard that," "O shame!" "Ma, ma!"
For those wishing to avoid the pains of the excursion to Niagara, the Washburn road will sell tickets, Decatur to Danville and return for fare, \$2.80.
For miscellaneous books, go to Davis & Co's.
House flies may be seen by myriads at almost any dwelling in the city. Wire screens placed in all doors and windows are the best protection against these little pests.
The A. P. C. Club gave a party yesterday, which was a very enjoyable one. Early in the morning about dozen couples left in buggies for the residence of Eli Uery, Esq., Mt. Zion, where they were happily and measure the whole day long.

The best double-bottom Kid Glo you will find at Goldberg's, for 75c and 22 1/2c.
With all the inclination people to entertain different opinions on subjects and be on the opposite side, there is wonderful unanimity of opinion that we are having hot weather.
A part of the city supervisor's have lately been grading down Main street, near the African district, improving the condition of that locality.
Pure drugs and medicines, at Armstrong's.

The engine for the new baggage tory was taken from the Union Works this morning, and set up engine house near the Washburn track, north of the factory building.
We begin to hear complaints against the weather. We expect a amount of so much damp weather will be abundant this year.
Who have musquito bars for their windows and screens for their doors and will do well to put them in place.
The recent improvement in drainage in the western part of the city was a good one, for in all the time one was heard in complaint water overflowing cellars, &c., to the supervisor for his promptness.
Broad for the mill at St. Bakery, on South Main street.

"Time softens all things," the young man who puts his hair in curl, and whistles in company may make him any softer than a turtle soup at Hutley's lunch room to-morrow. Spunk water and ice cold lemonade, also draught.
The local editor of the 2nd probably induced to write the editorial to Charles Stephens, regardless "his driver," he has latterly refused to print the editorial, and to deal him blows to the chest.
Choice butter and fresh eggs, May & Bro's.
Messrs. Boyd & Brockway have awarded the contract for collecting the circuit and county clerk and the court and jury room and legal documents are piled thereupon confusion in the city.

